

APPROVED, Jan. 16th, 1838.

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1838.

We are indebted to Messrs. Clay and Hawes, for the bill commonly called the Sub-treasury Bill, and other public documents, for which they will please accept our thanks.

Our State Legislature at the last dates had not consumed any matter of much importance. A resolution had passed the house of Representatives, fixing on the 16th inst. as the day for adjournment. The Senate had not acted on the resolution.

In the House of Representatives of the United States a bill was introduced for an appropriation to pay the troops in Florida, for which there is now no provision.

Mr. Wise opposed the appropriation—He said he would not vote one dollar for carrying on this war, until the house made an examination of the manner of carrying on the war. It would thus seem that Mr. Wise would permit the patriotic defenders of the country to starve, until his examining committee should justify the management used in the prosecution of the war. He is "following in the footsteps," not of patriotism, but of Websterism.

A beautiful little girl, about six years of age, was considerably injured by a cow yesterday, on our street, whilst passing to school. It appears that the cow hooked her in the mouth, and split the entire cheek with her horn. Ought not our corporation to pay some attention to such matters, as well as to the immense number of untaxed Dogs which infest our streets and market.

A Democratic Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, consisting of about 500 delegates, nominated WILSON SHANNON, Esq., as their candidate for Governor at the next October election. The Republican presses seem to have but little doubt of his success.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Two weeks since we published the speech of Mr. Wickliffe, in the House of Representatives, against the bill for taking the vote of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Kentucky. We have since read the speech of Mr. Dixon, who is in favor of the bill, and which we intend (in fairness) to give our readers, so soon as we can find room—and we have also read the letter from M. Flournoy, Esq., a citizen of this county, to the Editor of the Frankfort Argus, on the same and other subjects, which will be found in this paper.

We unite with Mr. Dixon and Mr. Flournoy, that the people, (for whose benefit government was instituted,) have at all times the right of amending or altering their constitution. But we still say, that a wish to do so, ought to have originated with the people themselves. There has been no application to the legislature, by the people, for any such law as has been passed, consequently, the inference was strong that no such law was desired by them.

Those late under burthens, resort to the best means for relief. No application having been made, we are bound to presume that the burthens were like the fly on the bull's horn, unknown until the fly itself made the communication.

The objections urged by Mr. Dixon to the present Constitution, are the manner of making "Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and some other officers"—and he thinks the people would be in favor of limiting the tenure of the office of Judges to a term of years, instead of allowing them to hold them during good behaviour." Mr. Dixon is therefore in favor of a Convention.

Now we would ask Mr. Flournoy, whether, if he could believe the Constitution would be amended in accordance with Mr. Dixon's views, he would go for a Convention?

Mr. Flournoy is in favor of having a legislative Assembly only once in two or three years, and the only objection to the present Constitution stated by him, is, that the Legislature shall hold an annual session. We have great doubts whether Mr. Dixon would be in favor of a Convention, if he believed Mr. Flournoy's amendment would pass.

The bill has passed for taking the sense of the people of this State as to the propriety of calling a Convention,—and it now remains with the voters, to call the Convention or reject the measure—and we call upon Mr. Dixon and

Major Flournoy, and all others, seriously to reflect, as to what are the benefits to result, and what may be the injuries to the community by said Convention.

From bad legislation, crimes have been perpetrated to such an extent, as to cause the wisest lawgivers to give a construction to the Constitution not warranted by its verbiage, nor thought of by its framers. Is this the propitious time to amend the Charter of our rights and liberties? We should not be surprised, if the Legislature should be vested with power to prohibit the citizen from bearing arms in his own defence. To disfranchise, and escheat the estate of any one who might indulge in the intoxicating draught—to exclude from office, if not from suffrage, any who might indulge in horse-racing or card-playing.

On the subject of emancipation, much excitement may be expected. Already there have been copper medals struck, about the size of a cent, with which the country is expected to be inundated, representing this subject in a very odious light. On this matter the opinions of Kentuckians are more divided than is generally believed—and until the election in next August, there will be an excitement, little thought of, and for which the friends of the Convention bill, who, unasked, forced it upon the community, will have to answer.

To our adjunct in general politics, the Editor of the Frankfort Argus, to his "wonder how long before the Squire will be high sheriff of Fayette?" we answer: that if the present Constitution should remain, and the Editor of this paper retain his office, life and faculties, he will be entitled to the office, when he arrives at the age of 79, and he has not quite attained his sixty-first year. And we will say further to that Editor, that if the query was an insinuation that the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette could be operated upon by the prospect of the sheriff's office, or any other office, that such insinuation is beneath the dignity of a gentleman, and probably proceeded from the sordid avarice of its author.

The latest Canada "Express," published at Hamilton, U. C., is dated January 13, 1837. This paper has appeared to us hitherto, as being fully identified with the patriots, and willing to sustain all their measures—the number before us, would indicate, that "discretion is the better part of valor." Nevertheless, we obtain from it some facts:

"On Friday the Lieut. Governor gave the royal assent to the bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the bill for the trial of foreigners taken in arms, by Court Martial.

"The bill authorizing the detention of persons suspected of treason or sedition, has passed the house of Assembly."

"Important from the West.—Despatches have been forwarded, we learn, to Sir F. B. Head, from Sandwich, advising him that two schooners, full of men, had arrived off Barbeau Island, near Malden. That they effected a landing, a battle ensued, and the invaders were beaten. One of the schooners was captured, in which there were 400 stand of arms, 2 field pieces, and a quantity of ammunition. It is said one man only was killed on the side of the invaders, and that none of the loyalists were injured. We have not been able to learn where the schooners came from or who commanded them. Gov. Mason (of Michigan) it is said has denounced the arms, they having been stolen from that state."

We hope the Editor has not been frightened out of a year's existence; but that the date of his paper 1837, was accidental, as we are sure it was intended for 1838, from the eunents recorded.

The latest intelligence we have seen, is from the ship of the Baltimore American of the 29th from which we extract the following:

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Garrick, at New York, the editors of the journal of Commerce have received London papers to Dec. 17th (Sunday), and Liverpool to the 16th (Sunday). Parliament was expected to adjourn on the 22nd until the 1st of February.

An explosion of foul air in Springwell colliery, near Wreckington, caused the death of 15 men and 12 boys.

The project of steam communication with India through the red Sea has been successfully accomplished, and is now in full operation. The last communication effected in forty-three days, including the stoppage at Alexandria.

A new flurry has sprung up between Holland and Belgium, in consequence of the former having endeavored to exercise the right claim of the sovereignty over the forest of Gruenwald, situated in the duchy of Luxembourg.

A letter of Dec. 15th from Brussels, states that couriers were arriving and starting from and to all quarters occasioned by this affair.

The sum of £385,000 was fixed upon by the Commons on the night of the 16th, as the amount to be given to Her Majesty in lieu of her hereditary revenues.

The excavations of Pompeii have lately been prosecuted with much activity. Near the street of the tombs there have been found in the vestibule of a house mosaic pillars, about 15 feet high, in very good preservation. This is the

first discovery of the kind, and if the interior of the house corresponds with this beginning, something valuable may be expected.

From the Sicile.

It was said yesterday, in the political saloons, that news had reached the office of Foreign Affairs and the Papal Legation of the alarming state of the health of the Sovereign Pontiff. Two of the best physicians of Bologna had been summoned to attend at Rome. The nuncio has paid two visits to M. Mole. A French prelate is about to take his departure for Rome.

London, Dec. 17.—Col. Arthur has been knighted and obtained the local rank of Major General in Canada. Sir George Arthur leaves town shortly for his government of Upper Canada. The King of Hanover has named Baron Munichhausen to be his minister at the court of our gracious Queen.

In addition to which the ship contains an account that an American seaman, had attempted to imitate Sam Patch, by vast leaps into the sea from the mast heads of ships, to his own profit, and the great entertainment of the Liverpoolers.

That another plot had been discovered, the object of which was the assassination of Louis Phillip. The whole information given on the subject is that a man returning from England by the name of Hubert, dropped his pocket book, which contained the plan of an "infernal machine." We view the whole as "any eye and Peg Martin."

That the Duke of Nemours had broken his arm, and that the queen and princes had left Paris to meet him.

That the prices of cotton were still maintained in England.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

The following extract from the introduction of the *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, should be a standing article, in every paper in this union until deeply fixed in the breast of the present and rising generation. I hope I will be continued in the Gazette until after the next August election, with the prospect that it may rouse the people of this state, to see that our present Legislature is worse than useless and can only be remedied by a new constitution.

C. B.

"The best government is that which governs least. No human depositories can, with safety, be trusted with the power of legislation upon the general interests of society, so as to operate directly or indirectly on the industry and property of the community. Such power must be perpetually liable to the most pernicious abuse, from the natural imperfection, both in wisdom of judgment and purity of purpose, of all human legislation, exposed constantly to the pressure of partial interests; interests which, at the same time that they are essentially selfish and tyrannical, are ever vigilant, persevering and subtle in all the arts of deception and corruption. In fact, the whole history of human society and government may be safely appealed to, in evidence that the abuse of such power a thousand fold more than overbalances its beneficial uses. Legislation has been the fruitful parent of nine-tenths of all the evil, moral and physical, by which mankind has been afflicted since the creation of the world, and by which human nature has been self-degraded, fettered and oppressed. Government should have as little as possible to do with the general business and private interests of the people. If it once undertake these functions as its rightful province of action, it is impossible to say to it, 'thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.' It will be impossible to do with the general business and interests of the community. It will be perpetually tampering with the private interests, and sending forth seeds of corruption which will result in the demoralization of the society. Its domestic action should be confined to the administration of justice, for the protection of the natural equal rights of the citizen, and the preservation of the social order. In all other respects, the voluntary principle, the principle of freedom, suggested to us by the analogy of the divine government of the Creator, and already recognised by us with perfect success in the great social interest of religion, affords the true 'golden rule' which is alone abundantly competent to work out the best possible general result of order and happiness from that chaos of characters, ideas, motives and interests—human society. Afforded the single nucleus of a system of administration of justice between man and man, and under the sure operation of this principle, the floating atoms will distribute and combine themselves, as we see in the beautiful natural process of crystallization, in a far more perfect and harmonious result than if government, with its 'fostering hand,' undertake to disturb, under the plea of directing the process. The natural laws which will establish themselves and find their own level are the best laws. The same hand was the Author of the moral as of the physical world; and we feel clear and strong in the assurance that we cannot err in trusting, in the former, to the same fundamental principles of spontaneous action and self-regulation which produce the beautiful order of the latter."

Mr. FLORNOY'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.
Fayette 17th January, 1838.

Sir:

I enclose you a five dollar bill for the Argus which you will please place to my credit, and direct to me your next number, to be sent to the Georgetown Post Office. I am already a subscriber to four Republican prints, sufficient to secure the perusal of the news and current events of the day, but a few of your last numbers having fallen into my hands, through the politeness of a friend, in which you have manifested an independence so honorable, and so becoming the freedom of the press; that I have determined to become a subscriber; not only to secure to myself the pleasure of reading and contemplating a course so manly but as an encouragement for the exercise of a virtue so necessary, and, with a few exceptions, I am sorry to say it, so rare, in the present day.

I am pleased with your defence of the law passed this session for taking the sense of the people as to calling a Convention. At present, I am not in favor of calling a Convention, but most decidedly in favor of legalizing the exercise of the right of the people to vote for it; for the advocates too low in point of consequence, to have a right to demand this privilege; any argument founded on the paucity of numbers, would be a *felio de se*; for the same reasoning that would build a conclusion upon the smallness of number, would show the absurdity of resistance, when nothing but a large number or a majority of the whole, can carry the measure. But it is said to be disturbing in its consequence: such arguments are unfriendly to the principles of self-government, and all democratic institutions; besides, I deny the fact; the way to quiet public feelings is to give free exercise to all desired legal and legitimate rights; the denial is calculated to disturb, not the enjoyment of the right; this is calculated to appease. For myself, I know of no provision in the Constitution that calls aloud for amendment; there is nothing but what we can get along well with. Were I to select a measure that most needed correction, it would be to do away the necessity of annual sessions of the Legislature; to put down this unnecessary multiplication of the laws. I know of no other way by which this proneness to legislation and this love of change can be checked.—The acts have become so multiplied, so altered, and so amended, that they have almost ceased to be read.

Were our sessions to be held biennially, or even triennially, by the Constitution giving the power of convening to the Executive head, in all cases of emergency; to be exercised upon his proper responsibility, there would be time to test the laws by experience, and a saving produced of near a hundred thousand in each year that the Legislature did not meet. Objects surely not contemptible in their character.

I am particularly gratified with your giving the speech of Mr. Duncan to the public. I have met with nothing, in all the region of party contests, that I have been so pleased with; it has been for want of reply, of this character, that the coloring of the administration banners have been dimmed. Why, I have asked have such fellows, as Wise, Peyton, Ewing, Graves, and others, been allowed to pour forth their Balderdash, their scurrilous invectives unanswered. We have the best authority, that a fool should be answered according to his folly; they should not only be exposed, but rebuked and even corrected, too, when necessary. We never have wanted men of fire and of genius in support of the past or present administration, yet our party, have left the Legislative halls like a children train for the want of such members as Duncan Hamor, &c. &c. rather for the want of the most apt & useful powers of reply. Why it has been so I know not, unless we have been deterred by the continued effort on the part of the brazen face opposition, to heap upon us the imputation of indecorum and want of good order, whilst they have claimed all the decency for themselves. This claim, too, set up whilst this corps are exercising a course that would dishonor the meanest portion of Caimmarket or Billingsgate.

Surely it is not to be expected that a Jackson man would want to find the very circumstances of espousing and supporting so renowned a hero, would indicate if not infuse some spirit of chivalry, yet until we had the speech of Mr. Hamor of last year, and of Messrs. Duncan and Potter this, the abominable invectives of the Curs of the opposition have remained almost unanswered. Their arguments have been well answered by Benton, Wright & Buchanan, but the snappings and snarlings of their Curs have never; at least with the chattering rod of a Duncan. I fancy I see the fellow, Wise, cowering and writhing under the infliction of the lash, as the Grecian Thersites did under the rebuke and blows of an Ulysses. It will hardly be useful to him; but it will be so to all honest men who read it.

With great respect,
M. FLORNOY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special correspondent transmits to us the following notice of yesterday's proceedings in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1838.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Committee of finance in the Senate reported the bill for the defence of the Northern Frontier which was read in full a first, second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed. There was no discussion on the bill, and being passed, the Committee of Finance reported the bill making an appropriation of \$625,000 for the defence of the Northern Frontier. This bill was read a second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed, without a word in opposition.

A WARNING.

Died, on Saturday night last, Mr. PETER SINGLETON, aged 33 years.

Descended from one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respectable families in our neighborhood, and left almost the sole possessor of the vast family estate, the subject of this notice found himself, on the day when the law allowed him to enter upon it, in possession of a property which could not be estimated far short of \$300,000. Unfortunately, though no common pains had been bestowed on his education, and he had manifested no deficiency of mind or direction of principle, he was left to his own inclination and propensities, which led him to idle pleasures and dangerous courses and associations which laid the foundation of his ruin. He was courted, flattered, and caressed by the artful and designing, who knew his weakness, and sought to take advantage of it. It is needless to enter into particulars. In two or three years the race course and the gaming table swept his large estate, and left him a helpless dependent on a few friends; but habits of intemperance, which he acquired by his associations at the gaming table, and in which he now indulged to a greater excess than ever, to drown the recollection of his folly, soon unfitted him for any other society than that which is found in the lowest resorts of drunkenness. We would not unnecessarily wound any feeling of affinity—but the lesson he has left to the rising generation to warn them against the snares and pitfalls which beset their paths in the pursuit of vicious pleasures, is too useful to be thrown away. On Saturday he was conveyed, by private charity, in a state of insensibility, to the almshouse, and the same night his wretched existence was terminated.—*Norfolk Herald*, Dec. 20.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Thomas L. Shaw, Georgetown, S. C.
Robert Garnett, Tappanahock, Va.
Robert S. Smith, New Bedford, Mass.
George Hancock, Boston.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Samuel Hall, Portsmouth, N. H.
Thomas H. Jerrey, Charleston, S. C.
Domingo Acosta, Fernandina, Fla.
Benjamin J. Shain, Ponchartrain, La.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Thomas S. Wayne, Savannah Ga.
Charles Kiddell, Charleston S. C.

LAND OFFICERS.

Hampton L. Boon, Fayette, Mo.
R. K. McLaughlin, Vandalia, Ill.
Samuel Cruse, Huntsville Ala.
Armistead D. Carey, Sparta, Ala.
Uriel Schree, Fayette, Mo.

MARRIED—On Friday evening, by Dr. C. W. Cloud Mr. CHARLES HOWARD, to Miss ANN M. PREWITT, of Jessamine county.

MARRIED—In this county, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Jacob F. Price, Col. W. BRYAN to Mrs. ELIZA CRUTCHFIELD, all of this county.

DIED—At the residence of her father, on the 20th inst., Miss PAULINA, daughter of JAMES BEACH, in the 17th year of her age.

In this city, at the residence of her Son, Jas. B. Milligan, Mrs. Jarret Milligan, at an advanced age.

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

The Subscribers continue to manufacture, and have on hand CHEWING TOBACCO, of superior quality, from one to two years old. In all cases it may be returned if not found satisfactory.

It is kept for sale in Boxes and Kegs at the Drug & Paint Store of Grant & Wilson, Cheap-side.

DEWEES & GRANT.
Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-3m.

LARD and FLAXSEED taken in exchange.

WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Fayette county on the 17th January, 1838, a Negro Man who calls himself CHARLES HUNDLEY, As a runaway, and says he is to be free on the 1st of August next; that he is bound to his uncle, CHAS. FREEMAN, man of color, to learn the Black-Smith trade. He states that his uncle lives with FREEMAN BROS., in Amherst county, Virginia, in 7 miles of the Buffalo Springs. He also states that his father is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel, in Lynchburg, Virginia.

He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, and had on blue mixed jeans coat, black cassinet pants, and white hat. The owner, (if any,) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. B. MEGOWAN,
Jailer of Fayette county.
Lex. Jan. 27, 1838.—5-4f.

OLD ESTABLISHED Clothing Store.

MAIN ST. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
FOUR DOORS FROM FRAZER'S CORNER.

FRANCIS WEAVER

Has always on hand every article wanted by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the stock consists of the following articles, viz: SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING CLOAKS; GENTS' HAIR CAMEL BOSTON WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX COATS; JEANS FROCK COATS & DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c.; Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS, SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UNDERWEAR, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS; Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY JEANS, either by the Piece or Pattern.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

LOST

A BREAST PIN, in the form of a star; the centre set is designed to hold a diamond and small sets of jet and pearl.

Whoever will return it to this office shall be liberally rewarded.
Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-4f.

Last Notice.

A. L. Persons indebted to CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, and to BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, previous to the 8th of December last, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same on or before the 10th February, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those failing to comply, will find their accounts and notes in the hands of officers for collection.
JOHN B. TILFORD.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-4f.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the choice of two well proved JACKS; also, a large young STALLION of good stock, 4 years old this Spring. The purchaser can have time, giving good security for purchase money.
M. FLORNOY.
7 miles north of Lexington.
Jan. 11, 1838.—2-4f.

CITY OFFICERS.

THE Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington will meet at their Council Chamber on Thursday, the 1st day of February, being their regular meeting for February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing:

A City Clerk;
A City Attorney;
A City Marshal;
An Assessor and Assistant Assessor;
A City Printer;
A City Collector;
A City Treasurer;
A City Surveyor;
A Captain of the Night Watch and 3 subordinate Night Watchmen;
A Clerk and two Weighers of the Market;
An Inspector of Weights and Measures;
A Keeper of the Grave Yard.
Applications for licenses of all kinds, must be made at the same time.
T. P. HART,
Clerk of the City.
Jan. 25, 1838.—4-4f.

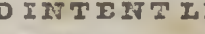
CABINET MAKING.

JOSEPH MILWARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.
Jan. 18, 1838.—3-4f.

U. S. MAIL.

GOOD INTENT LINE,



LEAVES LEXINGTON DAILY

AT 3 O'CLOCK A.M.

FOR MAYSVILLE,

RUNNING THROUGH

IN 8 1-2 HOURS.

FOR SEATS APPLY AT THEIR OFFICE OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE, OR AT KEISER'S HOTEL.

THE OPPOSITION

GOOD INTENT LINE

LEAVES LEXINGTON

BY RAIL ROAD TO FRANKFORT, there connecting with the STAGES at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Louisville at 5 P. M. This company is supplied with substantial Tray and Lancaster Coaches, excellent teams, and careful sober drivers. All racing is expressly forbidden, and baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Passengers will confer favor on the proprietors of this Line, by reporting to the agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to race.
McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.
Lex. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3f.

S. B. Vampelt

Will continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I make great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay it as early a day as possible, at the old stand.
J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, and have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.
JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, Jan. 2, 1838. }
THE Stockholders in this Bank, are hereby notified that the ninth Instalment of Five Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 1st day of May next.

And those Stockholders who are in default for Instalments due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of Feb. next, that steps will then be taken to forfeit their stock in the manner prescribed by law.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. J. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,

Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.
T. N. GAINES.
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-4f.



GARDNER'S CELEBRATED Vegetable Liniment.

THE most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Coughs, Chafes or Galls, Film in the Eye, and every external complaint to which Horses are liable.

Also—For the Human Flesh, it excels in the cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, in Croup, Ague in the Face, Ringworms and Tetters, Painful Tumors, &c.

It has also been recommended with signal success, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.

CAUTION.

Persons who purchase the article are particularly requested to call for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as "Gardner's Emulsion," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bone," &c., &c., which the proprietors find has been the case to a great extent.

GLASCOE & HARRISON.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sold by all Druggists and Traders in town and country.

TESTIMONIALS.

Natchitoches, Louisiana, June, 1836.

Messrs. Glascoe & Harrison, Cincinnati: Gentlemen,—Having tried one of your "Gardner's Liniment," (a few bottles of which my brother procured for me whilst travelling,) and being anxious of having some constantly at hand for the use of my family, I would send you the amount in Liniment. Please have it put up compactly, and forwarded with all possible despatch, to Major L. G. De Russy, U. S. Army, care of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the application of this Liniment on several occasions, under my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, and shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally.

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come into use, and the public be thereby much benefited. If my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully had it to you, to make what use of it you please. In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season. In clearing my garden from weeds, briars, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and poisoned. My wife became greatly inflamed and swollen, the pain which I experienced was excruciating. My wife tried every thing we could hear of, that was likely to be of use; but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of having them cured by any common process. When by accident my horse was badly hurt on the eye, a friend having seen him in this situation, told me that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect. Having come left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!! I have also used it since in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any thing which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of what is generally called "chopped hands." On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES CUTTER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1837.

Newport, Ky. July 23, 1834.

I do with pleasure add my testimony in favor of Gardner's Liniment; because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 horses, a part being employed in working a ferry boat between this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach horses—the greater part of them became badly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a bottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well. I can also recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts, Wounds or Bruises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully,

W. V. DOXON.

HAMILTON, O., June 8, 1834.

This certifies that I have for one year past used Gardner's Liniment, for the following—such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds, rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetters and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores on my horses.

Yours respectfully,

AARON ROLLINS.

CINCINNATI, July 24th, 1834.

Sir,—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment; and pleased with the present opportunity, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bottles of the said Liniment, and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, fall or chafe, bruise or sprain, cut, burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse, which has ever come within my knowledge. I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately.

Yours Respectfully,

GARRET DULAGEN.

Cincinnati, July 12th, 1831.

This certifies that I have within about three months past used four bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores on horses. My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded me an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Liniment goes far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect success in the numerous cases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, callosities or bunions caused by harness or saddle. In my opinion it exceeds all other remedies ever invented, as an external application for horse flesh, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Livery Stable Keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN.

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I hand you

my certificate in favor of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment. I have used it repeatedly on horses or severe Bruises, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks, and particularly in one instance for a valuable horse which was so severely coked as to render him apparently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effectually for the Film in the Eye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severe wound on my hand. I have recommended it to many persons and have heard of no complaints.

HENRY P. POWARS.

Anderson Township, Ham. County, March 7, 1835.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

This may certify, that we have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, for some months past, for various kinds of Sores and Wounds on Horses, and find it to exceed any other medicine that we have ever tried.

JOSEPH BATES,

OREN FLAGG, GEO. SHELLEY.

Sold at Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and Chemical Store—Cheapside.

Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.—52-1f.

THE TURF HORSE,

COLUMBUS,

BY OSCAR.

HAVING made arrangements with Mr. Tuohurson, the owner of this thoroughbred Stallion and breeder of fine stock and race horses, he will make his next season at my farm, 24 miles from the City of Lexington, lying on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, where every comfort and accommodation will be given that the country affords. All other particulars made known in due time.

G. E. GILLESPIE.

Jan 11, 1838.—2-2m.

CLOVER SEED:

100 BUSHELS just received from Ohio, and have made arrangements for keeping a supply of the article during the season.

BEN. CRUTCHFIELD.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. & C. Crutcher, Jr. & Co., is hereby dissolved, and all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

J. McCauley.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES.

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCauley.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. HONFLUER, assisted by his Lady and other competent Teachers, will open on January 3rd, 1838,

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Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838.—51-1f.

DOCTOR CHINN

HAS again resumed the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. His residence is on High Street, and his Office at the Store of Messrs. DUNN & BOWMAN, next door to LEAVY & DOXON. Any message left with them in his absence, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837.—62-3m.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-1f

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FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets.

THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS;

COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Chamois, &c. &c. the Green, and Grey CLOTHS,

Prin, Plain, Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS,

Super Silk, Velvet & Woolen VESTINGS, Gro-grain, French & English MURINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink)

Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,

Huckaback, Bidley and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,

IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP. SILKS, (all colors)

GRO DE NAPES, HERNANI SILKS, Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,

Super CHALLA SHAWLS, Whitene, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 4-13 4,

Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS, Silk and Cotton MURELLAS,

FRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO

SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.

Calf Boots and Shoes;

Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-1f

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CURTIS & TAYLOR, at the corner of Main and Third Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,

He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,

Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-1f.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past six P. M.

The Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.

H. McCONATHY.

Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-1f

CANDY'S TAVERN.

(LATE M'CRACKEN'S.)

Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD.

Bed Rooms Comfortable,

HORSES.

WELL ATTENDED TO:

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-1f

CABINET BUSINESS,

And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodating Terms.

His Warehouse is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholsterer and Window Blind Manufacturer; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

HORACE E. DICKICK.

WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 4 1/2 or 5 inches square, for which a liberal price will be given.

Lexington November 13, 1837.—46-1f

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing or to be taken in apprentice application be made, had between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32-1f

THE TURF HORSE,

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BY OSCAR.

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